cution of Four Union Solers Convicted of Pillage.

ESSION OF ONE OF THE CULPRITS.

mondence Between General Butler and the Foreign Consuls Relative to the Seizure of Sugar.

Returns of the Banks Made to the General Commanding.

pel Soldiers Allowed to Return to the City on Taking the Oath of Allegiance, &c.,

steamship Contraconless arrived at this port from Orleans about half-past two o'clock yesterday afterdates are to the 18th instant. The news

hundred horsheads of sugar were sold on the

Business in other articles was light.

An order from General Shepley, military comman ldiers to the city, upon condition that they immediate mes and residences at the office of the commandant, in ill also be required to subscribe to the above mentione

New ORLEANS, La., June 16, 1862. Four Union Soldiers Convicted of ri

—The Banks Making Returns to General Buler— Refuses to Consider as Valid Any Confiscations by uch on Colones McMillan, of the Twenty-first Indiana iment—Guerilla Atlacks on the United Sales Fleet.

mind, awaiting with resignation their ignominious death, though Clary occasionally yielded to a slight emo-tion, at which Roy would bid him to cheer up. In the me Newton and Crispin (who until to-day had called himself Crage) were receiving religious comfort from the h, and Chaplain Chubbock, of the Thirty-first Mass character regiment, and the Rev. Mr. Bradley, of to make his peace with the Judge before whom he was so much to appear. He had written a long and very sander letter to his wife, who is living in New Haven. In reading this letter to me, and in conversation, he trequently burst into tears and bewalled the severity of his fate. He had also written the following confession, in which he shows very plainly how strongly he hoped for a reprieve, and how difficult be found it to realize that he was really to be executed:—

an which he show very pinnip how strongly he hoped for a reprieve, and how difficult be found it to realize that he was really to be executed:—

Parmy Prince, in first Company Man's Call., New Obligation of the content of the conte

ther unusual prudence on the part of Mr. Coppell, as he

by large hinges. From the embrasure over the window directly back of the scaffold, three bears protruded each with its portentous rope. On the platform there were placed two old broken chairs without backs. But few speciators were admitted to the jail yard, and they were mostly officers and other gentlemen connected with the division. At the end of the yard opposite the gallows a detail of twenty soldiers, from the Thirty-first Massachusetts regiment, under Captain Rockwell, was drawn up, and acted as a guard. Outside the prison a large crowd of curious gazers jostled each other for a sight at nothing but stone walls and the guard doing duty at the entrance to the building.

The prison is so built that I could not discover any place where any body outside of the building could obtain even a glimpse of the deed transpiring inside. The prisoners in their cells resorted to the meal contrivances to obtain a view of the repulsive spectacle.

At a little after ten o'cleck A. M., Clary and Roy, attended by Father 1mfo, Colonel Stafford and the other officers charged with the execution, marched through the corridor to the scaffold, and the culprits, already planened and with their white caps on their heads, were seated on the chairs and the nouses placed upon their nacks. Both were dressed in white shirts and very light colored linen pants, and both walked firmly to the gallows. Colonel Stafford then read the following order for their execution, and his instructions from Provest Marshal French to execute the order:—

It further appeared that Cary and Roy had before this occasion visited other houses of peace-side citizens in the nighttime, for like purposes and under like laise presence at the purposes, and other property and round the stoden property, and other property and round the stoden property, and other property and for and the late of the purposes and under like the property and loop, and due consideration of the ericlence, it works and they and loop, and due consideration of the ericlence, it works and the semicace be executed upon them and each of them, between the bours of eight office A. M. and twelve M. on Monday, the lots of done isset, at or near the Parish Prison, in the The Provost Marshal will cause said sentence to be executed, and for so doing this criter will be his sufficient warrant. By commend or MAJOR GEN. BUTLER, Commanding Department.

R. L. Davis, Captain and A. A. G.

Father Duffo then offered an impressive and earnest prayer for the souls that were so soon to render their lineal account. The men manutained a calm composure throughout the prayer, and at its close can bot them, at the request of the priest, repeated the Lord's Prayer, Clary recting it siswly and with expression, and lioy speaking rapidly and aimost in a whiteper. Opportunity was then given to them to address the antience. Roy simply said that he hoped all of his old friends and companions, to whom be Had always been true, would take waruing by him and not follow his example.

Clary spoke more at length, and as follows:—"Before coming to New Orleans I have always lod an honorable life, and have never been connected with such a transaction before. I have been led into this crime, and I depend upon him to tell Col. Stafford, after my denth, all that I told him. I have singht to make my peace with food, and feel confident that I am about towner upon a better file." He then asked Col. Stafford, after my denth, all that I told him. I have singht to make my peace with the representation of the work of the order of the present of the ma

were cut down and laid in two collass baside their partners in guilt.

The bodies of Clary and Roy were buried in St. Fatrick's Cometery, and the others in Cyprus Grove Cometery No. 2, in which our sordiers who die are interred. The remains were attended to the cometeria by a guard, and the Rev. Mr. Chubbuck read the prayers over all four of the bodies.

The following brief particulars of the lives of the deceased may not be uninteresting:—

General's order commuting his sentence, he received it with stellid indifference. His youth and appearance ex-cited a very natural interest and sympathy; but I am

ceneral's order commuting his sentence, he received it with stoid indifference. His youth and appearance excited a very natural interest and sympathy; but I am inclined to think that he was as guilty as any of the party.

A sixth member of the gang was arrested last night, and is now confined in the 'arish Frison. His name is Inomas slinner; but as yet there has been no evidence of his having been deep in complicity with the others. A number of others have also been arrested for pursuing the same operations as the men who were hung. They will be held for future developments.

The correspondence between theorial Butler and same of the foreign consuls, in relation to the General's secure and detention of 3,205 hog-heads of sugar, which i mentioned in my last letter, I give in full below. Nearly all the consuls here have been eigaged during the war in purchasing segar and conton and cunning the blockede, and in the case of two or three of them they have actually recur it ed men and led them in the rebel army, or have urged their countrymen to join the robel service, in direct opposition to the laws of micros. The General has conceived anything but an exalted opinion of the consuls at this port, and says that a consulance in New Orleans consists of "keeping a liquor shop and running the blockade." I am consident that if he should catch any of them in a flagrant act of treason he would hang them as high and as summarily as he hung those men posterday. His utter miniference to "the young man of the name of Coppell," who clasms to be Acting British Consul, is the most refreahing thing I have experienced in this hot climate. The correspondence is as follows, and, on the part of General Butler at least, is a most decided explanation of the circumstances in the case—

LETTER OF THE CONSULS.

Sin—It has been represented to the undersisted by Mr. Covas, of the commercial time of Covas & Negropole, carrying on business nere are not allowed to se soil or taken rounted. We los here to state that Mr. Covas represents to the un

We bee, here to state that Mr. Covas represents to the undersigned that the augars in question, 3.30 hogsheads, have been bought for and are the property of British, French and Green subjects, and with which last you are aiready acquainted.

The purchases of these sugars were effected at various times, ranging from January to March last, paid for at the time of purchases, is the small manner in which auch business of the commence of the commence of the parameter of the foreigness was safe, and would be accorded that protection, as stated in the property under the United States laws, the purchasers of these sugars were anxious to ship them at a time when such other subject to such property under the United States laws, the purchasers of these sugars were anxious to ship them at a time when such other subject to such property under the United States laws, the purchasers of these sugars were anxious to ship them at a time when such other subject to such property under the United States laws, the purchasers of these sugars were anxious to ship them at a time when such other subject to such property under the United States laws, the purchasers of these sugars were anxious to ship them at a time when such other subject to such purchasers, to do with them as they may see fit, or that the undersigned, if compatible, in consideration of the interests concerned, and that the sugars se at the disposal of the purchasers, to do with them as they may see fit, or that the undersigned, if compatible, in consideration of the interests concerned, be placed in possession to the lasts which caused such order to be issued, the enforcing annex to the subject of such as such as a subject to be such as a subject to the such as a subject to be such as a subject to the such as a subject t

of lepies and denunciators for the benefit of the United States.

The undersigned will close by remarking that their country, men, since the beginning of this war, have been neutral. As such they cannot be considered and treated as a conquered population. The conquered may be submitted to exceptional laws; but neutral foreigners have a right to be treated as they have always been by the government of the United States.

We have the honor to be, General, your most obedient servants,

GH. MEJAN, Prench Consul.

JUSEPIR LANATA, Consul of Belgium.

M. W. IENACHII, Greak Consul.

JUSEPIR LANATA, Consul of Italy,

E. TERYACHII, Wee Consul.

AD. Plauser, swiss Consul.

AD. PIAGET, Swiss Consul.

GENERAL BUTLER'S REPLY.

READQUARTERIS, DEFARTERN OF THE GULF, New OULEANS, Lo., June 16, 1862.

GENTLEMEN—Your protest against General Orders, No. 41, has been received.

It is ppears more like a labored argument, in which the imagination has been drawn on for the lacts to support it. Were it not that some of the idiomate expressions of the document show that it was composed by some one born in the English tongue, I should have supposed that many of the misconceptions of the purpore of the order, which appear in the protest, arose from an imperient acquaintance with the peculiarities of our language.

As it is, I am offinged to believe that the faithlessness of the Englishman who examined the order to you, and wrote the protest, will account, for the misappresensions under which you labor in regard to its terms.

The order prescribes—

1. A form of oath, to be taken by those who claim to be

the protect, will account for the misapprehensions under which you labor in regard to its terms.

The order prescribes—

I. A form of eath, to be taken by those who claim to be clinems of the United States, and those only, who desire to hold office, order mistady, under the laws of the United States, and those only, who desire to hold office, order mistady, under the laws of the United States, or who desire some act to be done in their favor by the officers of the United States, or this department, other than protection from personal violence, which is alfored to with that eath, of course, the alien has nothing to de.

But there is a large class of foreign born persons here, who, by their acts, nave lost their nationalities.

Familiar examples of that class are those subjects of France (Francia), who, in contravention of the "Code Givile," nave, without authorization by the Emperor, joined themselves to (the) a military organization of a foreign boats (*assate (*assate

menced moving toward vicksburg.

General Whitams is taking active steps toward putting a stop to the guerilia practice. A few days since the firstest Massachusetts regiment, under Colonel Luddey, marched back into the country for twenty-three consective hours, hoping to secure some of the assassins. They succeeded in capturing two—a Mr. Cassell and the overseer of his father's plantation. They, with the old man Cassell, had run off and ict their place; but, rearing that their property would be destroyed, the son and the overseer returned to the plantation, packed up the furniture in mule teams, and were just about to drive off with their valuables when the regiment arrived. The house was immediately surrounded, the two men made prisoners, the teams braied toward maon Rouge, the regrees and stock all drives off, and the bundings and fonces levelled to the grand. The other plantations belonging to guerillas were served in the same manner. One of the guerillas were served in the same manner. One of the guerillas were served in the same manner. One of the guerillas were served in the same manner. One of the guerillas were served in the same manner. One of the guerillas were served in the same manner. One of the guerillas were served in the same annance of the third one I coult has loans.

In mentioning the sin ting of Colonel McMillan, of the Twenty-first laurana regiment, in my last letter, I had not sufficient information to give the particulærs of the case. I have since learned them, and they are as follows—The Colonel, with his command, had surrounded a house for the purpose of seizing the property, when the proprietor, and off man, and his son fired with their fowling pieces, discharging three buckshot into the left arm of Colonel McMillan and one in his side. The wound made the Colonel furious, and, drawing his pistol, he shot the young man right through the forehead, between the cyes, killing him instantly. The old man was arristed. Colonel McMillan is not dangerously wounded, but it was necessary to probe s

New ORLEANS, June 18, 1862.

Departure of the Steamers Mississippi and Coatacoalcos—
Operations of the New Orleans Post Office—Custom
House, Mint and Sanitary Commission—Condition of
Lieut. DeKay—General Butler's Generosity to the Sisters
of Mercy—Thousands of Citizens Taking the Oath of
Allegiance—Military Commission Regarding the Status
of the Specie Seized at the Office of the Netherlands Consul—Concates-ence of Provost Marshal French, dc., dc.
The United Statos army transport steamer Mississippi,
Captain Sampson, leaves this morning for Boston. She
carries a very large number of passengers. The Missis-

carries a very large number of passengers. The Mississippi is closely identified with the history of the Butler expedition. General Butler made the trip from Fortress Monroe to Ship Island on her. He went in her from Ship Island round into the Mississippi river, and on the 1st day of May he arrived in her before the city of New Orleans, and from her decks the first regiment of United

Ist day of May he arrived in her before the city of New Orleans, and from her decks the first regiment of United States troops landed in the Crescent City. Being entirely new, she has never been engaged in any other service. The navy transpert steamer Contraconicos also leaves this merning, bound for New York, with the mail for shat port. She carries but few passengers. The Mississippi takes the mail for Boston. Speaking of the mail reminds me of the different departments of the United States service. In the Post Office, Major Scott, the mail agent sent here from Washington, is making his long experience in that department very valuable in perfecting the arrangements of our Post Office. William Caldwell, Esq., who was Assistant Postmuster of New York under Isaac V. Fowler, has been offered the same position in the office here, but could not be induced to remain away from New York, to which city he returns in the Cantzacocicos.

At the Custom House Geo. S. Dentson, Esq., the Collector; Mr. Gray, Depoty Collector, and their corps of assistants are rapidly erganizing this important department, and Dr. Bonzano, the Superintendent of the Mint, has fully assumed his duties at that institution.

Among the passengers by the Mississippi are Dr. Geo. A. Blake, agent of the United States Sanitary Commission, Dr. A. P. Hocker, of the Twenty-nixth Massachusetts regiment; Mr. E. G. Brocks, of the United States quartermaster's Pepartment, and Mr. O. K. Grant, formarly of the Commission have been especially fortunate in he selection of the Dector for this department. He has ained the confidence of the General Commanding in a

sugar, 238 bbls. molasses, 147 do, rum and 3,000 secessors. Exported since Friday:—328 bales dotten to N. w. York; 3,615 hbds. sugar, of which 16 to Koy Went, 407 to Irhitadeiphia. 272 to Boston and 2,809 to New York; 28 bales moss and 561 hides.

SANTARY COMMINON OF THE CITY.

The report of the New Orleans Board of Health for the week ending June 15, shows a total number of 129 deature, among which there is not a single case of yellow fewor all the rebel reports to the contrary being point blank lies. Only twelve cases of fever of any description are

Bosron, June 25, 1862.
The Arabia arrived at three o'clock P. M. Her mails go by the night train, due at New York at six A. M. to-morrow.

A LLEVIATOR,—DR. BRIGGS' NEWLY INVENTED A Core and Bunion Alleviator cares cores busions, frosted and blistered lest, to. 25 cents, 50 cents and 51 per box. Sent by mail on receipt of price and six cents. Sold by drug gists. Dr. J. BRIGGS, proprietor and practical chiropodist 12 Brosdway, New York.

Sold at 25 cents per box, with full directions, at No. 294 Canal street, principal office, and No. 4 Union square, New York.

DUSINESS CARDS, 75 CENTS L000; CIRCULARS, 39 cents; Labels, 30 cents; Billheads, first class, 85 ream, Newspapers, Backs, Pamphlets, Posters, Caralogues, Programmes—everything printed equally cheap. Price list of all kinds of printing free. DAWLEY'S new printing establishment, corner of Reade and Centre streets.

REUMATISM.

THOSE AFFLICTED READ THIS.

New York, October, 1861.

I hereby certify that I was effectually cured of rheumatism, in its most acute form, by wearing METIAM's Metalic Soles, which I consider an invention of incalculable benefit to these affiled with complaints of a rheumain nature and I gratefully recommend it as a safe and certain remease for invalids suffering from such complaints.

Captain ANTHONY H. HAGGERTY,

Ocean House, Long Branch, N. J.

To METTAR & Co., 429 Broadway.

HERS NEW YORK PALE SMITH & BROTHER'S

In whole, half and quarter ranks, brewed from the choices.

BARLEY MALT AND HOPS. Brewery 18th street, between Seventh and Eighth avenue. NBW YORK.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

OST—BETWEEN 69, AND 7 O'CLOCK P. M. II
I Twelfth street, near Sixth are nie, a small black and tag
Terrier, with ears cilpod; answering to the name of Prince
By returning the same to 161 West Twelfth street, a liberal
reward will be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE: IS A
Protestant; her baby is six weeks old. Can be seed
at 276 1st av., between 16th and 17th ats.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A ERSPECT BLE GIRL
to do chamberwork and waiting or would take care of
children; no objection to the country; good city reference
Call for two days at 97 St. Mark's place, oth st.